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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences

Quarter 1 - Module 6:
Major Social Sciences Theories and its Importance in Examining Socio-cultural, Economic, and Political Conditions (Part 1)

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Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences – SHS Grade 11
Quarter 1 – Week 6:
Module 6 - Major Social Sciences Theories and its Importance in Examining Socio-Cultural, Economic, and Political (Part 1)

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Introduction

The social sciences theories systematically explain the observed facts and laws pertaining to human society and of individual relationships in and to society. Throughout this module, you will be able to deepen your understanding on the three leading theoretical views in sociology today through the different activities provided. They are the: structural-functionalist that emphasize on building solidarity and stability together; Marxism that focuses on the struggle between capitalists and the working class; and lastly the symbolic interactionism perspective that deals on subjective meanings in a given situation.

Objectives

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:

Apply the major social science theories and its importance in examining socio-cultural, economic, and political conditions.

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

1. Explain the structural functionalism and Marxism theories;
2. Identify effectively the importance of examining socio-cultural, economic, and political conditions, and;
3. Apply the structural functionalism and Marxism theories in examining the present social context by using socio-cultural, economic and political perspectives.

Since you already know our target for this module, are you ready to learn more? I hope that you will enjoy all the activities and reading materials that we have prepared for you. Good luck and happy learning to you.

Vocabulary List

1. ***Structural functionalism*** – its emphasis is on the relationships between the components of society.
2. ***Marxism/Conflict*** – its primary focus is on how the rich operates the poor and vulnerable.
3. **Sociocultural** - The sociocultural perspective looks at you and your behaviors in the context of your culture and background.
4. **Economic** – is concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It is also about how individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make choices on allocating resources to satisfy their wants and needs.
5. **Political** – it is about power and the relationship between societies, states/government, and political conflict.

Pre-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Who is the theorist whose philosophy of action concentrated on the synthesis of social, economic, psychological, and cultural aspects of human actions in the hope of developing a coherent theory of social action for the social sciences?
   A. Talcott Parsons
   B. Herbert Blumer
   C. Harold Garfinkel
   D. Erving Goffman
2. Who believed that human beings behave primarily in reaction to the significance that events have for them, and these interpretations, in effect, originate from encounters with others?
   A. Talcott Parsons
   B. Herbert Blumer
   C. Harold Garfinkel
   D. Erving Goffman
3. Who is considered as the par excellence scholar of everyday life, and his conceptual outlook on self, society, and interaction continues to remain one of the most widely used and influential in sociology?
   A. Talcott Parsons
   B. Herbert Blumer
   C. Harold Garfinkel
   D. Erving Goffman

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4. Who uses ethnomethodology as a distinct approach to sociological study, one that painstakingly analyzes and explains the different mechanisms by which members of the social community preserve the orderliness and resilience of their daily lives?
   A. Talcott Parsons
   B. Herbert Blumer
   C. Harold Garfinkel
   D. Erving Goffman
5. Which theoretical perspective explains that when a part of an integrated social system changes, a tension between this and other parts of the system is created, and will be resolved by the adaptive change of the other parts?
   A. Structural functionalism
   B. Marxism
   C. Symbolic Interactionism
   D. None of the above
6. This theory suggests that the struggle between social classes, specifically between the bourgeoisie, or capitalists, and the proletariat, or workers, defines economic relations in a capitalist economy and will inevitably lead to revolutionary communism. What theoretical perspective is it?
   A. Structural functionalism
   B. Marxism
   C. Symbolic Interactionism
   D. None of the above
7. In Marxism, those who own property and the means of production are the _____.
   A. Wealthy
   B. Bourgeoisie
   C. Proletariat
   D. Workers
8. Which of the following statements is/are true?
   A. Structural functionalism focuses on the relationships between these components of society.
   B. Structural functionalism sees society as a complex and interconnected machine
   C. A but not B
   D. Both A and B
9. What is the difference between a social structure and a social function?
   A. A social structure is a complex and symbolic interaction, and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the maintenance of a social system.
   B. A social structure is a stable pattern of interaction, and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the disturbances of the social system.
   C. A social structure is a complex, unstable pattern and symbolic interaction and a social function are any act or process that contributes to the maintenance of a social system.
   D. A social structure is a stable pattern of interaction and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the maintenance of a social system.

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10. In Marxist theory, there is the belief in the arrangement of the bourgeoisie owning the means of production and the workers working for the interests of the bourgeoisie. Is this a legitimate thinking?

A. a false consciousness
B. Right and Just
C. Realism
D. Rational thinking

LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

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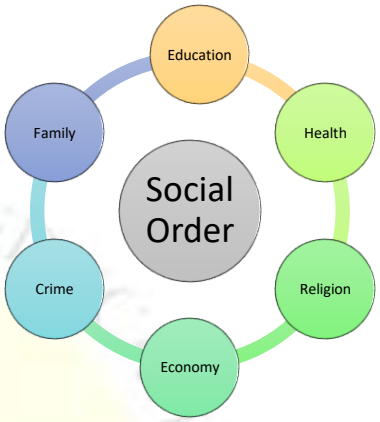
LESSON 1 - STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM

In sociology and other social sciences, structural functionalism is defined as a school of thought in which all of the institutions, relationships, roles, and norms that composed and established a society serves a purpose. Each one is essential for the sustained existence of the others and of society in totality. In structural functionalism, communal change is viewed as an adaptive response to some tension within the social system. When a certain part of a unified social system manifests alterations, a tension concerning this and other parts of the system is formed, which will be determined by the adaptive change of the other parts (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2020). Thus, it is a structure wherein parts were interrelated intended to meet the biological and social needs of persons in that society.

Hebert Spencer (1820-1903) saw a likeness between society and the human body. He inferred that just like the various organs of our body which are connected in each other in keeping the body systems functioning is somewhat also similar to the various parts of the society that work together to keep the society working and effective. Hence, he coined the term **social Institutions** that focus on meeting social needs, such as government, education, family, healthcare, religion, and the economy.



Meanwhile, Emile Durkheim utilized Spencer's theory in clarifying how the societies transformed and survived throughout time and generations. Durkheim reasoned that society is a multifaceted system of interconnected and codependent parts that work together to maintain stability and that the society has collective values, languages, and symbols. On the other hand, Alfred Radcliff-Brown stated that the purpose of some repetitive activities, as played in social life, provides an impact on social stability and continuity as a whole. Additionally, Parsons (1961) said that when the society is strong and healthy, the parts will work together to uphold stability, a state he called dynamic equilibrium.

Furthermore, Durkheim expounded that social facts are the following: laws, morals, values, religious beliefs, customs, fashions, rituals, and all of the cultural rules. These social facts to govern our social life. Hence, each one of these social facts provide one or more functions in the entire society. For example, social institutions give vital functions to society. The first one would be the family offering a context for reproducing, nurturing, and socializing children. Education deals with a way on how to transmit a society's skills, knowledge, and culture to the next generations. Also, politics delivers a means of leading members of society. Economics specifically deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in society. And lastly, religion serves as the moral guidance and an outlet for the worship of a supreme being (Retrieved from https://socialsci.libretexts.org/).

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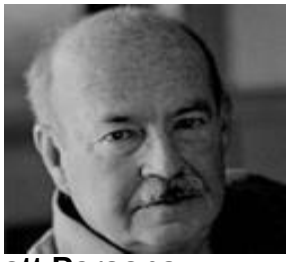
Other Key Theorists

(Adapted from Social Theory: Structuralism-functionalism. Retrieved from http://routledgesoc.com/category/profile-tags/structural-functionalism)

 **Talcott Parsons** https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/HzsGJDjSmjprpyhG6rYpkOp0N8u0YV6gF---yKmT_Cgv_Q1ymB-gBKijDNrn_zmUEjsGPWw=s85	**Talcott Parsons** outlined the historical theoretical theories of Weber, Durkheim, and Vilfredo Pareto to develop his 'action philosophy.' Parsons' philosophy of action concentrated on the synthesis of social, economic, psychological, and cultural aspects of human actions in the hope of developing a coherent theory of social action for the social sciences. Parsons also utilized a vital influence over some of the biggest minds in contemporary theory, including Jürgen Habermas, Niklas Luhmann, and Jeffrey Alexander.
 Herbert Blumer https://www.d.umn.edu/cla/faculty/jhamlin/4111/gifs/blumer.jpg	**Herbert Blumer** was the author of the popular psychological theory of "symbolic interactionism." Blumer developed symbolic interactionism by broadening and expanding the core elements of George H. Mead's social psychology, particularly his interpretation of human behavior as being geared towards meaningful symbols. For Blumer, human beings have behaved primarily in reaction to the significance that events have for them, and these interpretations, in effect, originate from encounters with others. In comparison to hierarchical and system-oriented thinkers such as Parsons, Blumer regarded society as a dynamic entity that is under continuous development and negotiation.
 Harold Garfinkel https://i.guim.co.uk/img/static/sys-images/Guardian/Pix/pictures/2011/7/13/1310581917993/Harold-Garfinkel-007.jpg?	**Harold Garfinkel (1917–2011)** was the author and principal creator of the scientific approach known as ethnomethodology. Garfinkel interpreted ethnomethodology as a distinct approach to sociological study, one that painstakingly analyzes and explains the different mechanisms by which members of the social community preserve the orderliness and resilience of their daily lives.

 Erving Goffman https://www.thoughtco.com/thmb/5A3p9gPKPmJIgQmLa0qNxLSfnHU=/768x.jpg	**Erving Goffman (1922–1982)** is renowned for having created a distinct idea of social contact and personality. Influenced by Mead's research and by abstract interactionists such as Blumer, Goffman learned daily personality management as one might learn play or drama. His thoughts on "printing operations" are central to his intellectual perspective on life. Goffman was the par excellence scholar of everyday life, and his conceptual outlook on self, society, and interaction continues to remain one of the most widely used and influential in sociology.
 C. Wright Mills https://www.thoughtco.com/thmb/JumIZrOtWzaHdhAcE_RkenPrZEw=/2600x2600/smart/filters:no_upscale()/GettyImages-.jpg	**C. Wright Mills (1916–1962)** was possibly the most vocal and influential critic of the structural-functionalist approach to sociology that flourished in the mid-twentieth century. In the vein of Marx and the Frankfurt School, Mills was a critical sociologist, and he felt that American sociological theory was inherently conservative and uncritical in its orientation in the 1940s and 1950s. Mills is best known for coining the word "sociological imagination," a viewpoint that enabled the person who created it to understand the essential connections between history and culture, social context, and human experience.

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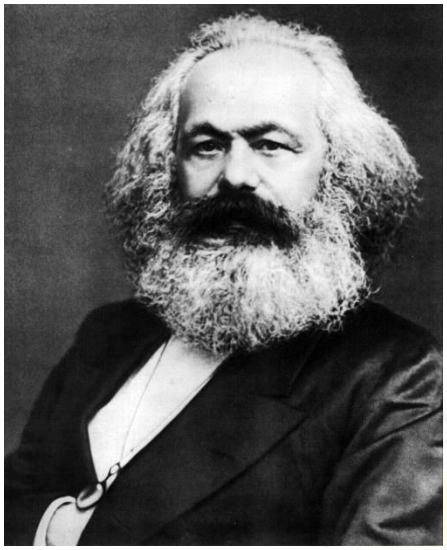
LESSON 2 - MARXISM



KARL MARX
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fc/Karl_Marx.jpg

Marxism is a social, political, and economic ideology named after Karl Marx, which explores the influence of capitalism on labor, production, and economic growth and promotes the abolition of capitalism by the workers' movement in favor of communism. Marxism maintains that the conflict between the social groups, namely the bourgeoisie or the capitalists and the proletariat or the workers, determines human conditions in the industrial system, which would eventually contribute to radical communism.

Karl Marx (1818–1883) is one of the most important radical philosophers in American history. The term refers to the idea that the economic character of a society forms the basis on which culture and social institutions rest, the superstructure. For Marx, it is the basis (economy) that determines what society is going to be like.

What we do determines who we are for Marx. In historical words, given the pervasive existence of one class dominating another, there was a certain dimension of civilization. There were some links between the worker and the commodity, along with the normal seasonal conditions and the dawn, as we see in an agricultural society. But with the revolution of the bourgeoisie and the rise of industry and capitalism, the worker was now working on wages alone. His commitment to his actions was no longer of human nature, but rather focused on artificial circumstances (Retrieved July 4, 2020, from https://www.oercommons.org).

The Conflict Perspective

The conflict viewpoint, or conflict theory, stems from the theories of Karl Marx, who claimed that society was a complex force continuously experiencing class conflict-driven transition. Whereas functionalism considers society as a dynamic structure searching for order, disagreement sees social life as a competition. From a conflict perspective, society is made up of individuals competing for limited resources. Competition over finite resources is at the center of all social ties. Competition, rather than consensus, is characteristic of human relations. Broader social institutions and organizations (e.g., societies, government, etc.) represent the struggle for capital and the underlying inequities in the struggle; certain individuals and entities have more wealth (i.e., control and influence) and use this capital to retain their positions of power in society.

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C. Wright Mills is known as the founder of the modern theory of conflict. In his thesis, he claims that social systems are created out of the tension between various interests. People are thus influenced by the development of social institutions, and the normal consequence is a difference in influence between the "elite" and the "poor." Examples of "elite" include governed and large businesses. William Domhoff believes in philosophy similar to that of Mills and wrote about the "power elite of America" (Retrieved from https://socialsci.libretexts.org/).

Practice Task 1

A. STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONALISM

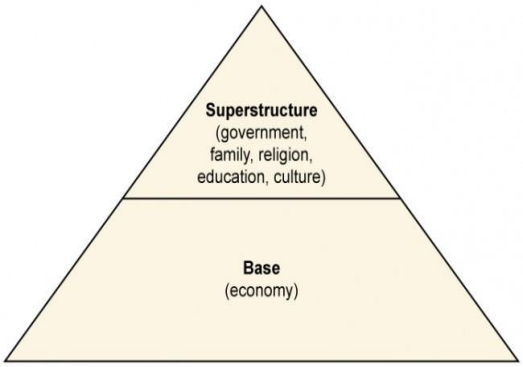
BUILDING COMMUNITY https://www.cabotcorp.com/-/media/images/interface/body-images/responsibility/photo-environment-community.png?la=en&h=265&w=350&rev=c5ea4fd11963

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to explain what you observed in your community, its structure and function, and how they are interrelated to each other. Based on the following **QUESTIONS,** write your answers on a separate sheet of paper**:**

a) What is the structure of your community/barangay?
b) How do the structures "function" in the community or society?
c) What does your community prioritize in your community? (e.g., healthcare, agricultural sector, etc.)
d) How are structures interrelated to each other?
e) Have you heard or have an idea of Structural-Functionalism Theory?

B. MARXISM

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to explain what you have learned on Karl Marx' concept of society by using the figure below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



Karl Marx asserted that all elements of a society's structure depend on its economic structure

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_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Practice Task 2

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to identify the importance of the structural-functional and Marxism approach based on socio-cultural, economic, and political conditions on the following identified factors. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

FACTORS	How does it contribute to social stability? What is the function of this to society?	What concerns/problems/ issues did you encounter?	What would be your recommendation to achieve social order/stability?
1. Family			
2. Education			
3. Health			
4. Religion			
5. Source of Income			
6. Crime			
7. Government			
8. Corruption			
9. Culture			
10. Socio-Economic Status			

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Practice Task 3

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to apply the concepts of **Structural functionalism and Marxism in examining socio-cultural, economic, and political perspectives based on the current issues (Covid-19 Pandemic). You may cite your personal life experiences to elaborate on your answer.** Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will affect your upper and lower respiratory tract. This could lead to pneumonia, respiratory failure, septic shock, and death (Smith, 2020).

On March 16, 2020, President Duterte imposed an Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) in the entire Luzon, which is effectively a lockdown. No one is allowed to go outside of their homes except for necessities, work, and health circumstances. The ECQ was extended until April 30, 2020. Some provinces who are in the moderate to low risks were downgraded to General Community Quarantine until May 15, 2020, which means a more relaxed measure compared to ECQ. However, the Palace said that we cannot be complacent while a COVID-19 vaccine remains elusive.

As of today, August 8, 2020, the world has 19,542,626 total confirmed cases, 12,544,638 recovered, and 724,075 deaths. Meanwhile, the Philippines has 122,754 total number of cases, 66,852 recoveries and 2,168 deaths (DOH, 2020)

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Theoretical Perspective	Socio-Cultural	Economic	Political
Structural functionalism			

Marxism			

Post-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. He is considered as the par excellence scholar of everyday life, and his conceptual outlook on self, society, and interaction continues to remain one of the most widely used and influential in sociology.
   - A. Talcott Parsons
   - B. Herbert Blumer
   - C. Harold Garfinkel
   - D. Erving Goffman
2. He uses ethnomethodology as a distinct approach to sociological study, one that painstakingly analyzes and explains the different mechanisms by which members of the social community preserve the orderliness and resilience of their daily lives.
   - A. Talcott Parsons
   - B. Herbert Blumer
   - C. Harold Garfinkel
   - D. Erving Goffman
3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
   - A. Parson's philosophy of action concentrated on the synthesis of social, economic, psychological, and cultural aspects of human actions in the hope of developing a coherent theory of social action for the social sciences.
   - B. Parsons is being concerned as a vital influencer over some of the biggest minds in contemporary theory.
   - C. Developed symbolic interactionism by broadening and expanding the core elements of George H. Mead
   - D. Both A & B
4. With the non-renewal of ABS-CBN Franchise, the network employees rallied at Sgt. Esguerra to express their dismay and appeal to the government to hear their voices. This example is related to the concept of Herbert Blumer, which believes that:
   - A. Psychological and cultural aspects contribute to our civic involvements
   - B. Human beings have behaved primarily in reaction to the significant events have for them, and these interpretations, in effect, originate from encounters with others.

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C. Social interaction leads to unifying voices
D. None of the above

5. In Marxism, a certain individual who owns the property and the means of production is the _____ and is the one who is respected.
   A. Wealthy
   B. Bourgeoisie
   C. Proletariat
   D. Workers

6. When a part of an integrated social system changes, a tension between this and other parts of the system is created, which will be resolved by the adaptive change of the other parts. This concept is aligned with _____.
   A. Structural functionalism
   B. Marxism
   C. Symbolic Interactionism
   D. None of the above

7. What theoretical perspective explains that the struggle between social classes, specifically between the bourgeoisie and the workers, defines economic relations in a capitalist economy and will inevitably lead to revolutionary communism?
   A. Structural functionalism
   B. Marxism
   C. Symbolic Interactionism
   D. None of the above

8. In Marxist theory, there is belief in the arrangement of the bourgeoisie owning the means of production and the workers working for the interests of the bourgeoisie. Is this a legitimate thinking?
   A. a false consciousness
   B. Right and Just
   C. Realism
   D. Rational thinking

9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A. Structural functionalism focuses on the relationships between these components of society.
   B. Structural functionalism sees society as a complex and interconnected machine.
   C. Structural functionalism's primary focus is on how the rich operate the poor and vulnerable.
   D. None of the above

10. What is the difference between a social structure and a social function?
   A. A social structure is a complex and symbolic interaction, and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the maintenance of a social system.
   B. A social structure is a stable pattern of interaction, and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the disturbances of the social system.
   C. A social structure is a complex, unstable pattern and symbolic interaction and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the maintenance of a social system.
   D. A social structure is a stable pattern of interaction, and a social function is any act or process that contributes to the maintenance of a social system.

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LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

Additional Activities

DIRECTIONS:

1. **TARA! PICK-PAK-BOOM TAYO:** Ask your siblings/cousins or classmates to play a simple game.
2. Everyone starts with three (3) candies. They will challenge each other playing rock, paper, and scissors game to win more candies.
3. If you lose all of your candies, you become a worker for the person that you lost to. S/he may give you consequences/dare to do.
4. After the consequences/dare, the loser needs to gain two victories against his/her boss so you can gain your independence.
5. Once independence is achieved, you are right back in the game (society).

The purpose of this simulation is to understand Marx's theory of exploitation of the working class.

a) How was the activity?
b) Was it easy or difficult? What made you say so?
c) How did you feel when you won or lost? When you lost, did you achieve independence? What do you feel about it?
d) How was your experience being a worker? Boss?
e) What is your insight into this activity?
f) How did this activity relate to the Marxism Concept?

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Answer Key

Pre-test	Post-test
1. A	1. D
2. B	2. C
3. D	3. D
4. C.	4. B
5. A	5. B
6. B	6. A
7. B	7. B
8. D	8. A
9. D	9. D
10. A	10. D

Practice 1
Practice 2
Practice 3
} Answers may vary

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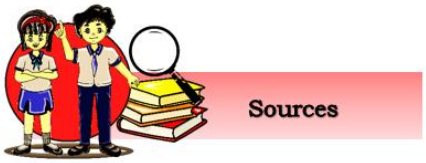

ARTICLES

STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM
https://www.britannica.com/topic/structural-functionalism
https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Sociology/Book%3A_Sociology_(Boundless)/01%3A_Sociology/1.03%3A_Theoretical_Perspectives_in_Sociology/1.3B%3A_The_Functionalist_Perspective
http://routledgesoc.com/category/profile-tags/structural-functionalism

MARXISM
https://www.oercommons.org/courseware/lesson/11769/overview
https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Sociology/Book%3A_Sociology_(Boundless)/01%3A_Sociology/1.03%3A_Theoretical_Perspectives_in_Sociology/1.3C%3A_The_Conflict_Perspective

IMAGES

Talcott Parsons-
https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/HzsGJDjSmjprpyhG6rYpkOp0N8u0YV6gF---yKmT_Cgv_Q1ymB-gBKijDNrn_zmUEjsGPWw=s85
Herbert Blumer-
https://www.d.umn.edu/cla/faculty/jhamlin/4111/gifs/blumer.jpg
Harold Garfinkel-
https://i.guim.co.uk/img/static/sysimages/Guardian/Pix/pictures/2011/7/13/1310581917993/Harold-Garfinkel-007.jpg?
Erving Goffman-
https://www.thoughtco.com/thmb/5A3p9gPKPmJIgQmLa0qNxLSfnHU=/768x.jpg
C. Wright Mills-
https://www.thoughtco.com/thmb/JumIZrOtWzaHdhAcE_RkenPrZEw=/2600x2600/smart/filters:no_upscale()/GettyImages-.jpg
Building Community - https://www.cabotcorp.com/-/media/images/interface/body-images/responsibility/photo-environmentcommunity.png?la=en&h=265&w=350&rev=c5ea4fd119634e2a832c6c8950aabb1f&hash=1A69E7C2A3B3741D187BCB31C5976D41
Karl Marx- https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fc/Karl_Marx.jpg
Conflict Theory and Society- https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/courses-images/wp-content/uploads/sites/120/2016/04/15204208/Figure_04_02_02a.jpg
Cover Original - https://inford.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/1577462582.jpg

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